TL3311

Brief Written Report on East Timor
January - June 1987

We are at the end of June, it is precisely 11 and half years since the Indonesian Soldiers invaded East Timor with the objective of totally eliminating all the independent forces and the commencement of a new colonial era of more repression, that is barbarous, savage,and assassinating. But many of the objectives, wanted very much by the Jakarta Generals, are a long way from being reached, despite exterminating a third of the Maubere population.

Each past year, each past month, each past week, each past hour, minute and second continues to stamp a negative step in the historical events between the relationships of the grand Indonesian Nation and the Maubere population.

In this report we relate merely the real facts that have occurred in the first half of the year in 1987, and references in some cases arising from past years. The conditions of economics, politics, cultural formations, and medical assistance among the guerillas are the subjects dealt with herein.

We don't have politicians, military, and not many sociologists. The report which we present here is merely limited by our ability of observation over this short period of time.

As Nationalists and sons of the Maubere people, we seek to write everything possible of the drama which has occurred to these people for whom the outside world understand that in East Timor are people who struggle for their sacred, inviolable, and inalienable rights. A people who expect to construct a more humane world reigned only by justice, love, liberty, peace, progress, and happiness. In support of this criteria we have decided to forget the past, in the past we had many Struggles, The Maubere were divided and killed, today we need the unity of the struggle, unity from the different creeds, races, sexes, and parties, without integration, in order to gain the independence that everyone wants to reach. Independence that all the people of the world with a peaceful intend try to respect, but the Indonesians not too much.

1. Guerillas and Indonesian military situation

After a long period of military occupation, today East Timor continues to be a victim and martyr of Indonesian military oppression. The objective being a total elimination of the armed resistance of the Maubere people, a wish by the Jakarta Generals that appears to be merely Utopia. And we declare that it is forever impossible. In the reality of today and the past 11 years, it is affirmed and has been confirmed. According to the observations we have made, we arrived at the conclusion that the Indonesian army is each time more incapable and misled for continuing to declare war on the Maubere people. These first six months proves it, bringing to slaughter more than one hundred and more than 80 wounded in various operations conducted by the guerillas, including one helicopter hit at Lospalos last month. These losses merely show the incapability of Jakarta to continue their pursuit of the guerillas.

Many Indonesian soldier are said to be tired of the war, and they attempt to escape from the attacks. They agree others "come merely obeying General Moerdani's compulsory orders.

The guerillas control almost half the territory in which it is difficult for the population to work with tranquility. Baucau and Dili are the two single places that are safe from attack. In other places they cannot guarantee their security because at any moment they may be attacked. Between the populated centres and the combat zones there are areas where the people cultivate the soil

each day. At night all are gathered in the concentration camps under the vigilance of the military, police, hansip, ratis, wanra, railaka, and by the civil poulation, who are mobilised for the night security. In general, the military control the places where there are civil population and the roads as the means of security for transport and communications. For them to go out on the roads for more than 5 km is only possible in platoons, companies, by patrol.

In January of this year, soldiers of Battalion 745 massacred two civilians at Lospalos, one for having the idiocy to be in his vegetable garden during a curfew, and the other also in his vegetable garden without a "surat jalan". In the same month six civilians and two members of "ratis" with their weapons escaped into the bush. In February the guerillas captured weapons in Lavai-Baucau. In March, Jaime da Costa 27 years old, a son of Luis da Costa a camat, and Martinho Ornai 36 years old, a son of Salvador Ornai, both from Iliomar, were brutally annihilated; also in the same month the guerillas captured weapons in between Moro and Kon and in Huapitine, all in Lospalos. In April, Antonio Campos of Lospalos was captured and taken to Jakarta where he disappeared mysteriously. In the Central East, 5 weapons AR-15, and 2 Ar-15 at the East end were captured between Loikero and Mehara-Lospalos. At the beginning of May, we hit a helicopter and 94 red beret soldiers, the following in the middle of May, we hit 39 soldiers of 201 Battalion and material was captured at Viqueque. In Samalara 10km from Baucau hit five soldiers, June.....in progress....

At the finish of 1985, the Social Minister Nany Soedarsono inaugurated the largest cemetery for Indonesian heroes fallen in East Timor, 5km from Baucau, and later on in the year the cemetery was almost full. In Dili there is another one at Baucau-Teolale, both have been dug out three times, without counting other smaller ones that exist in Viqueque, Baucau, Lospalos, Ainaro, Ossu, etc.

Mr. Beni Moerdani in order to stimulate the soldiers for war against the guerillas makes monthly visits to all the military companies stationed in East Timor by helicopter, something he does not do in other islands of Indonesia, except for Irian Jaya (bimonthly or trimonthly visits).

It is for Indonesia a Utopia to win the war in East Timor by exterminating the guerillas. First, because the guerillas are supported by the Maubere people in economic, social, and political matters, and in popularity. Second, it is supported morally by the church and also as well on the humanitarian question. Thirdly, it is supported by true Indonesians who are discontent with a dictatorial government. Fourthly perhaps what is more important is the war of conscience, today in East Timor the Timorese are conscientiously in conflict with Indonesia, it is a most difficult war. Fifthly, we declare it is difficult because after 22 years of persecution to the guerillas of OPM, Jakarta still has not obtained the position of security from the guerillas in the territory. 20 days after returning from Iran Jaya where he had served for eight months, a catholic missionary said, after 22 years of annexation Indonesia has not made any large advancement in that region. The government have three guerilla movements in opposition to them, controlling more than half the territory (70%). The major movement is OPI (Organisani Papua Merdeka), the second is OPL (Organisani Penacau Liar), the third is a group of opportunists, who now live in the bush as they feel it is better there rather than depend on the conditions in the towns. The fourth is the conflict between the tribes with which there is very little guarantee of unity among the guerillas. In communications, Irian Jaya is the most backward province in Indonesia. There are no roads between one municipality to another municipality or are there roads linking one place to another. All the communications are made by plane or helicopter once or twice each month. In civilisation and culture they are still in the stone age, however they say there is an university in the capital, that the children of the transmigrants and public servants attend, as well as the children of some

collaborationists. Those that contribute the most for the welfare of the Irian Jaya people are the missionaries, which have some excellent schools run by foreign missionaries.

When a group of students from Trisakti (Jakarta University) attempted to scale a mountain in an area controlled by the guerillas, over a quarter of the students were killed. When Beni Moerdani was questioned by reporters about the incident, he denied it saying, that he knew nothing, and added further saying, in Indonesia there are no wars against guerillas, as we have peace and stability, there are no OPM in IRIAN JAYA. Some journalists laughed at hearing this reply.

In Irian Jaya those that can move around freely to any place in their forests are the missionaries, any attempt by transmigrants, police, islams are at their own peril because they are regarded as colonists.

2. Economic questions, Malnutrition and Hunger

We are restricted to merely reporting the facts emerging during the first semester of 1987.

The guerilla problem, the difficulties caused by the military, the poor agriculture harvest, and the economic crisis in the whole of Indonesia are key factors influencing the economic misery, etc, etc., of the Maubere nation from the beginning of this year to the present date. In the southern region of the interior thousands of people, adults and children are lacking food, almost daily causing the death of children and the aged by hunger and disease, a distressful period that has become extreme as reported in the daily newspaper "Jakarta Post" when talking about malnourishment among 38,000 Timorese youngsters. The daily newspapers never report negatives things about their government, but this time to illustrate that the conditions of life had become worse. Jakarta Post 14th & 27th March spoke also of infant mortality in East Timor. We affirm that they have reason and they are sincere on the subject, because many elements of Red Cross and others have testified to the hundreds of children who die monthly because of food, when it is said there has been much progress in the territory. The great majority of the population have the general physical appearance of being skin and bone. Those who have a good appearance are generally have parents in the military, public service, and Javanese business; Chinese in spite of having money do not gain weight as they do not support the military regime; they thus suffer psychologically and mentally. After much progress the socio-economic conditions of the Maubere population of life are much worse. Previously they slept on bamboo beds, today the great majority sleep on the ground in huts, where they are victims of the rain and cold during the rainy season. Previously they ate a plate of rice or maize before going to work, today they eat tubers and wild roots, which are gathered from the abandoned areas. At times not even a piece of manioc to satisfy the stomach before going to work compulsorily for the military.

Those that live in Europe, like Lisbon for example, did not believe these things, in time they did believe when they saw Timorese refugees come to Lisbon with tuberculosis etc, etc; most of whom had always lived in the capital of Dili, where supposedly the progress had reached its maximum point, as against those living in the interior and south coast where the brutal progress had not yet arrived.

The Maubere people claim that for more than 12 years they have been exploited, because they speak of liberty, they speak of white houses and development. Today in this first semester of 1987 we die from progress, we die from oppression, we are unable to protest for ourselves because to them we are deprived of the right to exist.

In a population of 80 families barely 3 to 5 families eat 3 times a day and

frequently without meat. Of the other 75, they are as dogs that hunt in the rubbish and for other leftover scraps. If the people of Central Jakarta lived by eating merely once a day, that would not be strange to the Maubere people who have worse conditions than the people of Jakarta. For a stranger it may be absurd to say in Jakarta there is poverty where the people eat once a day, because there the state have accumulated all the wealth of the huge and powerful Indonesian Nation.

Production of Quality Coffee

East Timor has always been considered a producer of high grade coffee, and today the English Language daily newspaper Jakarta Post agrees with that. Sadly, that high grade production is not increasing, it is being ignored by the majority of Maubere. Maubere owners of coffee have no right to sell coffee in Dili nor to determine its price. The "red berets" control the selling of the production from the camps and plantations. There they buy the coffee below the price and they sell at a higher price in Dili to other Maubere and public servants. The proprietors of coffee in East Timor are the Jakarta Generals and the Indonesian Bureaucracy.

Politics

On the eve of the elections they did a ridiculous thing by mobilising the population to take part in the elections in order to show the world that there is a free choice on the part of the population to choose integration. Mochtar when making campaigns also invited some journalists to assist in all the comedy. In Indonesia and in the city of Jakarta they have frauds, threats, and the purchase of votes, in East Timor under the control of the military for more than 11 years we have encounter worse things than those happening in Jakarta. While East Timor is under the domination of the Indonesian military we can not expect to have free elections.

The administrative division of East Timor is according to the Javanese expansionistic colonialism as follows: It is the 27th province, having as the Governor the traitor without identity, Ir Mario Viegas Carrascalhao. But in reality the real governor is the Korem, military chief of operations, with a residence in Farol. Thirteen administrative municipalities (kabupaten), which in the great majority are directed by Indonesian military administrators. The more important municipalities like Baucau, Lospalos, and Viqueque are directed by the Indonesian "Bupatis". Some are directed by natives, but the power of mandate is held by the Kodim, the military chief of the district. 56 administrative posts are directed by the Timorese Camats but they are commanded by of the Koramil, the military chief of the post and the police. 441 Sucos (desas) have chiefs or Liurais (Lurahs), but they are commanded by the Babinsa and Binpolda, both are military chiefs of the Suco, the DPR are Timorese but they are commanded by the Naggalas. Where is the autonomy of the Timorese people? Where is the democracy, that is talked about so much by Carrascalhao, Lopes and Valentes? The authority is all military bestowed on the Governor down to the Lurah, the others are manipulated dolls.

4. Medical Assistance

Today in East Timor who can receive mercurocrome treatment for any type of injury, who can take aspirin and injections of vitimum B and C complex for any type of sickness are the military, public servants, and Javanese business people, also some receive treatment because their parents are in Hansip or the

police. Many of these gentlemen can afford to buy medicine and pay for consultation. The Maubere without money and the economically poor have no right to medical assistance and they die miserably because of diarrhea, malaria, or infection. The hundreds and thousands of medicos who work in various places of the area are all paid wages indirectly from the people. The work which they do is all paid, given for consultations, cures, medicines, etc. The Maubere poor when they borrow money there is much corruption and exploitation. But Carrascalhao only knows how to speak of progress, and only likes to see progress.

5. Cultural Formation

Today 1987, in East Timor it is said we have a a university, named Lorosae, and spoken of as an addition to technical, professional, secondary, and primary schools in all municipalities and posts. Is this true? In Dili the Lorosae university would not pass for a very poor barracks, the building is much poorer than the technical school building constructed by the Portuguese. In its library there are no more than 5 hundred journals and magazines with nude figures solely for debasing the students minds. The lecturers at the university are all transmigrants who have attended an Indonesian university for no more than two or three years. Because there is no work in Java, they come to East Timor to obtain employment, thus carrying out the propaganda and colonial work of Jakarta in East Timor. The great majority of the Lycees, secondary and primary schools have only been opened two or three years. The masters and mistresses are Javanese transmigrants who only know how to speak Indonesian. There, they take advantage of their situation to commit rape, to demoralise, to alienate the adolescents, especially the girls. In the schools they learn nothing except sport, to sing the Indonesian National Hymn, and to know by heart the five principles of Pancasila, the National ideology. These are the conditions of education, which are given for the students to comply with in order to pass their grades. A student then from SMA with 12 years study, can't write a letter as a given task.

Why are the schools of such low standard?

This is a key question for the motives that the Indonesians have taken in opening so many schools without checking and without interest in quality:

- First, because Indonesia pretends to make it possible in order to gain sympathetic and worldwide support of their East Timor invasion. Therefore, it is more for political interests than for humanitarian or social reasons.
- Second, in order to say to the world they are more interested in the Timorese then the Portuguese.
- Thirdly, to recruit the young women in order that they can be used by the thousands of soldiers and police, who are mainly young men, and also for the business and professional Javanese.
- Fourthly, as a means to javanise and indonesianise the new Timorese generation. Thus they create intensive courses of mentalisation and brain washing.
- As a means of human alienation, where the young women are defiled by their own teachers. We present here instances that have happened in various places in the territory. Three years ago in Baucau, 17 secondary school teenagers daily went to the quarters of their teacher, there they were compelled to disrobe and accept defilement. Afterwards recommending not to say anything adverse to anyone in the corridors of the school. This instance was discovered when one of the teenagers became pregnant, and her parent was in the military. That teacher was placed in prison at Comarca with a four year penalty. In the same two years, a teenager from the Mission secondary school was violated and defiled by two military police while she was on her way home, because they were

police nobody had the courage to take the case further. In Lospalos in 1982, a 14 year old teenager was barbarically defiled by the two sons of a Javanese teacher. The outcome being the teenager was taken to the Dili hospital, and from Dili to Jakarta. In many places the teenagers of school age are compelled to disrobe before their teachers and the police as objects to be speculated on and to be judged. In Dili SPG, SPK, SMPN, in Lospalos SMPN, in Viqueque SMPN many pretty teenagers before passing their grades are compelled to go to their teachers house to disrobe and to accept him for his pleasure. Similar events continue to occur today throughout East Timor.

The youths give more priority to the demands of sport as the primary condition for passing the grade at the end of the year, they end up having bad marks. Moreover at play it is "kegiatam pramuka, latihan upacara, kerja bakti", and others. With this mentality and system of education, there is nothing of importance in the academic and scientific studies for them and all get behind very easily.

It is said the schools are free in East Timor. We declare that in Indonesia it is a fantasy and that it is impossible to speak of free things. Indeed they don't have fixed laws for the rightful claim of students the payment of annual or monthly fees, but this does not say there is absolutely nothing to pay. The process of payment is otherwise, it is higher compared to the payment made in Indonesian schools. At the beginning of the school year they demand from the children of the Maubere a payment of 85,000 rupias for equipment and uniforms, then it is required to make for the shop merely costing 15,000 rupias, money for matriculation is a minimum of 15,000 to 30,000 or 50,000 rupias, in order to obtain the licenses for police, for koramil, for lurah they have to pay a huge quantity of money like tips, in order to deal with the licenses and other documents, like "kelakuan baik polisi", "bebas dari GPK", etc, etc consuming also more money. Those who do not observe these conditions are not accepted in the schools. The Maubere who work during the year are not capable of earning 5 thousand rupias, and have to borrow money for these things.

written in East Timor
on the 20th day of May 1987.

by the Maubere resistance in
East Timor and Indonesia.